

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY JULY 25 1864.

NO. 348.

**THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH**  
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by  
**HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,**  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.  
**WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.**

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large monthly sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.  
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

**G. W. CRADDOCK,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.  
[April 7, 1862-4f.]

**W. WARNER,**  
**DENTAL SURGEON.**  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.  
Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.  
May 18th, 1863-4f.

**J. W. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS,**  
**FINNELL & CHAMBERS,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.  
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY  
February 22, 1860-4f.

**J. H. KINKEAD,**  
**ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,**  
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.  
Office on stairs in the Gallatin San Office.  
May 6, 1861-4f.

**LYSANDER HORD,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.  
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1860-4f.

**JAMES SPED, WM. F. BARRETT,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-15\*]

**JAMES HARLAN, JR., JOHN M. HARLAN,**  
**HARLAN & HARLAN,**  
**Attorneys at Law,**  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.  
Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.  
March 16, 1863-4f.

**THEO. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.  
Office in MAIN ST. HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.  
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE  
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.  
Offices—FRANKFORT AND DANVILLE.  
Sept. 14, 1863-4f.

**J. M. GRAY,**  
**DENTAL SURGEON,**  
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.  
He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.  
Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.  
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-15f.

**Kentucky River Coal.**  
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, Feb. 2nd, 1864.

**A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.**  
A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.  
BOOKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.  
BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.  
Frankfort, March 23, 1863-4f.

## UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky.

Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding—Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.  
FIRST DIVISION.  
Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding—Headquarters, in the field.  
SECOND DIVISION.  
Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding—Headquarters, Munfordville, Ky.

## Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

### Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.  
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.  
E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.  
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

### AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.  
Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.  
Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.  
James M. Withers, Clerk, Frankfort.  
R. E. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.  
John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.  
Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.  
John L. Sned, Clerk, Frankfort.  
John W. Hewitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.  
Richard W. Watson, Clerk, Frankfort.  
Wincoe Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

### TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.  
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

### LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.  
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.  
Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

### SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.  
J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

### BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

David R. Haggard, Frankfort.  
Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.  
Wm. C. McNary, Muhlenburg co.

### ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

### PUBLIC PRINTER.

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

### PUBLIC BINDER.

Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

### LIBRARIAN.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

### Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.  
John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.  
Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.  
John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.

Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.

James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

### QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel C. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

### Judicial Department.

#### COURT OF APPEALS.

Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvid J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Zolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

#### JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Deane, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

#### CHANCERY COURTS.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

#### COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.

## PHYSICIAN'S FEES!

IN consequence of the great advance in the prices of living, and the universal adoption of the cash system in every branch of business, the undersigned, PHYSICIANS OF FRANKFORT, feel themselves compelled to adjust their fees and practice accordingly.

The charges for our professional services will hereafter be as follows:

For each visit in day time within city limits..... \$ 2.00

For each visit in day time, and medicine, within city limits at day time..... 2.50

For each visit in day time beyond city limits, each additional mile..... 1.00

Night visits double the foregoing rates.

For first visit in consultation..... 10.00

For additional consultation in same case..... 5.00

For office prescriptions, written..... 2 to 10.00

For visit and vaccination..... 3.00

For vaccination at office..... 2.00

For ordinary Obstetrical cases..... 20.00

As soon as our services are rendered the fee will be considered due, and we shall present our accounts for settlement whenever we may feel disposed. No contracts made for practice in families by the year.

J. M. MILLS, J. S. PRICE, H. ROYAN, J. L. PHYTHIAN.

Frankfort, July 1st, 1864-July 11, '64-2w-342.

## Proposals for Boxes.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, FRANKFORT, KY., July 2, 1864.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 25th day of July, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for making and delivery of ONE HUNDRED boxes for packing the public books for distribution.

They must be made of good seasoned plank, three fourths of an inch thick, 18 inches deep, by 24 inches square. The same to be well and securely nailed with 8 penny nails, and in every respect to be made in compliance with the specimens which are to be seen at this office. Said boxes to be delivered at the Book Bindery of A. C. Keenon, on or before the 1st day of August, 1864.

Proposals must be addressed to the Secretary of State, and endorsed "Proposals for Boxes." Bond, with approved security, under the penalty of \$300, will be required of the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded for the faithful discharge of the contract, which bond must be executed within five days after the 25th day of July, 1864.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

July 4, 1864-td-340.

## Distribution of Public Books.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, FRANKFORT, KY., July 2, 1864.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 31st day of August, 1864, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for carrying and distributing the Public Books and Documents to the several counties in this State for the years 1863 and 1864.

The Books and Documents to be distributed are the 4th volume of Metcalfe's Reports; the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; the Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts; Acts and Journals, and Documents accompanying each set of Journals; and other documents necessary, by law, to be distributed.

The State is divided into Eight Districts, as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1.  
Fulton, Hickman, Marshall, Graves, McCracken, Lyon, Callaway, Livingston, Crittendon, Trigg, Caldwell, Webster, Union, Ballard.

DISTRICT NO. 2.  
Hopkins, Henderson, McClellan, Muhlenburg, Christian, Todd, Butler, Logan, Simpson, Allen, Monroe, Barren.

DISTRICT NO. 3.  
Hart, Edmonson, Grayson, Ohio, Davies, Hancock, Meade, Brockridge, Jefferson, Bullitt.

DISTRICT NO. 4.  
Washington, Taylor, Marion, Green, Adair, Spencer, Cumberland, Clinton, Anderson, Mercer, Metcalfe.

DISTRICT NO. 5.  
Pulaski, Casey, Garrard, Rockcastle, Laurel, Knox, Harlan, Clay, Perry, Letcher, Wayne, Russell, Whitely.

DISTRICT NO. 6.  
Shelby, Oldham, Trimble, Henry, Carroll, Owen, Gallatin, Franklin, Boone, Kenton, Grant, Harrison, Campbell.

DISTRICT NO. 7.  
Scott, Woodford, Fayette, Jessamine, Madison, Estill, Owensley, Breathitt, Floyd, Pike, Powell, Montgomery, Clarke, Jackson, Wolfe.

DISTRICT NO. 8.  
Bourbon, Bracken, Fleming, Nicholas, Bath, Carter, Greenup, Morgan, Johnson, Lewis, Lawrence, Boyd, Rowan, Mason, Magoffin.

The proposals must specify the number of each district bid for, and the price of each, separately, and for all the districts in the aggregate; and the contracts will be given to the lowest bidder, upon the condition that he will execute and deliver, by law, within ten days after the opening of the proposals, to perform the service in twenty days.

The proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for distributing Public Books," and addressed to the Secretary of State at Frankfort.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

July 4, 1864-td-340.

## Proclamation

Notice is hereby given to all persons owning or having dogs in their possession, to confine them closely or if permitted to run at large, keep them securely muzzled for the space of sixty days from this date. Any person or persons failing or refusing to comply with this regulation, shall be themselves liable to a fine of \$20 and costs, recoverable upon warrant before the police Judge. The Marshal and Policemen are hereby required to enforce this order.

July 11th 1864.—2m.—342.

## English and Classical School.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with a notice already given, proposes to open an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for boys, ON MONDAY THE 19TH INST.

Tuition, per school year, \$50.00, one half in advance.

Persons desirous of sending their boys will please apply at the Capital Hotel.

I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of Ky.; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Hays, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, etc.

Oct. 12, 1863-4f.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

Proctor Marshal General's Office, FRANKFORT, June 26, 1864.

## PROPOSALS FOR STORES.

OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF KY., FRANKFORT, KY., July 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 25th day of July, 1864, for furnishing the State of Kentucky with the following articles of Commissary Stores, to be delivered in Frankfort, within ten days from date of award, viz:

150,000 Pounds first quality PILOT BREAD, to be 16 to 18 to the bushel, and to be made of good seasoned flour, and to be well packed in boxes of well seasoned wood, of such a kind as will not impart taste to the bread; boxes to contain fifty pounds net.

310 Barrels Extra Superfine or Extra Family FLOUR (which to be stated), to have been ground within thirty days of date of advertisement, from the best winter wheat, in well coopered and head-lined barrels. Name of brand and place of manufacture to be stated in the bid.

2,000 Pounds LIGHT YELLOW COFFEE SUGAR, or choice dry RAW SUGAR. Barrels to be the best in use for that purpose.

15,000 Pounds of roasted prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in double coffee sacks; or in well coopered barrels.

18,000 Pounds PRIME RICE. To be packed in new full head-lined barrels, made of well seasoned oak, with round hickory hoops—dual hooped and machine-made barrels will be rejected.

2,250 Pounds ADAMANTINE CANDLES, (to be 16 to 18 to the pound.) Six candles to the pound. Brand must be mentioned.

7,200 Pounds good HARD SOAP, in pound bars, full weight, packed in sixty pound boxes.

6,750 Pounds clean, fine, DRY SALT, in strong well coopered barrels.

1,000 Gallons pure CIDER, WHISKY, or CORN VINEGAR, in strong well coopered barrels.

400 Gallons of pure MOLASSES, in strong, substantial, well coopered barrels.

200 Pounds GREEN TEA, to be in boxes of 25 pounds, the boxes to be well lined with paper.

450 Pounds of pure PEPPER, (ground) in boxes of 25 lbs. each.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid, and the proposal must be specific in complying with all its terms.

Each proposal must have the name of the bidder; if by a firm, the name of each member thereof, with guarantee of two responsible persons, for the fulfillment of the contract, who will give bonds if required.

The seller's name, place of business, and date of purchase, with name of contents, gross, tare and net weights, must be marked on every package, and all other marks must be obliterated.

A bid will include packages and delivery in this city, and any inferior packages or cooerage will be considered sufficient cause for rejection of contents.

Payments will be made on delivery and inspection of stores.

S. G. SUDDARTH, Quartermaster General of Kentucky.

July 18, 1864-345-4w-2t.

## NEW ENGLAND

## Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863-4f.

## PILES!

## A SURE CURE

EVERY BODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.

Read what those who have used it:

Mr. Charles W. Landrum, of Louisville, and Mr. J. P. Hazards, Cincinnati, O., both were cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything, but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it.

Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. Ask for

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.

May 25, 1864-wt-ly-325.

## Franklin County Soc.

TAKEN up as astray, by A. C. Keenon living one mile and a quarter west of Frankfort on the Louisville Turnpike in Franklin county, one Chestnut Sorrel horse, about 15 hands high, a white spot in the forehead, no shoes on; no other brands or marks perceptible, supposed to be about 4 years old and appraised by the undersigned Justice of the peace for said county at \$125.

Witness my hand this 25th day of June 1864.

GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. C.

July 1, 1864.-wt-339.

## COLORING

GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goggles, Goggles, or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at

Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP

## OFFICIAL.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 101.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the thirty-first June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending the thirty-first June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five:

For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, and compensation to citizen surgeons for medical attendance, three hundred thousand dollars.

For purchase of books of tactics and instructions for volunteers, fifty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Adjutant General's department at the headquarters of the several military departments, five thousand dollars.

For copying official reports of the armies of the United States, for publication, five thousand dollars.

For bounties and premiums for the enlistment of recruits for the regular army, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the pay of advance bounties to volunteers and drafted men, five million dollars.







# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**  
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**ANDREW JOHNSON,**  
OF TENNESSEE.

## UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.  
JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.  
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

**District Electors.**  
First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.  
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.  
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.  
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.  
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.  
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.  
Seventh District—CHARLES EIGHTON.  
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.  
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

## AUGUST ELECTION.

For Judge Court of Appeals.  
**M. M. BENTON, of KENTON.**

## LAWYERS OF 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Among the delegates elected by the Indiana State Convention to the Chicago Convention, is Washington Bradley, of Lawrence county, who served two years in the rebel army.

The New York Herald says the Democratic Peace Convention should be held at Detroit, in order to be near the Canada border where George W. Sanders and Jake Thompson sojourn. They have changed the time of meeting, now let them change the place.

The Louisville Press says that the Boston Herald is out in favor of Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE as the nominee of the Chicago Convention. It says, "military men are generally poor legislators."

A scouting party of twelve men, in command of Captain Davis, of the 162d Ohio National Guard, fell into an ambuscade of rebel guerrillas, about five miles from Owenton, Owen county, Ky., a few days ago. A brisk fight took place, and Captain Davis being largely outnumbered, had to retreat. Two of his men were captured and one wounded. The rebels also captured six horses.

**IMPORTANT ORDER.**—Major General ROUSSEAU has just issued an order to the effect that "the telegraph line between Nashville and Smithland, being continually molested by guerrillas and other evil disposed persons, the disloyal citizens living within five miles of the line, in either direction, will hereafter be held responsible for its preservation, and whenever the line is broken, or otherwise injured, such disloyal citizens may be assessed to pay damages, and required to make all necessary repairs, or assist in making them when notified. The citizens can and must prevent the breaking of the line."

**As was to be Expected.**  
The Louisville Journal is very vindictive against Mr. LINCOLN, in its issue of July 23d, because he did not permit Mr. GREELY to negotiate a peace with GEORGE N. SANDERS, and his co-rebels, at Niagara Falls, when they had no authority to negotiate.

In our humble judgment GEORGE N. SANDERS, and his collaborators in rebellion, had no other purpose than to make political capital for the nominee of the Chicago Convention—and if the readers of the Journal will only watch the course of that paper, they will very soon come to the conclusion, irresistibly, that its object is the same as that of GEORGE N. SANDERS & Co—to grant all that the Southern Confederacy asks.

The slaves that have been enlisted in Kentucky promise to make fine soldiers. Most of them have in their veins the best white blood of the State, with black blood enough to make them intensely loyal. When we speak of the best blood of Kentucky we do not mean the blood of Southernized Yankees, such as the Journal editor, who during the siege of Frankfort took refuge behind crinoline. A mixture of that kind would detract from the quality of negroes as fighting men. It is fortunate for the negroes that the Journal man seeks the protection of white women when frightened.—*Cincinnati Gazette*, July 19.

The scurrilous allusion to one of the Editors of the Journal in this paragraph is simply an utter and unmitigated falsehood. As the Gazette is an influential paper, and claims to be a respectable one, we hope we shall be pardoned for taking notice of this low scandal in its columns.—*Louisville Journal*, July 21.

Ah! "an ounce of civet, good apothecary!" The "Canada boy" affects dignity and respectability! After his *Falstaffian* bravery had been the theme of jeers and ridicule for over a month, he puts forth what he wants the people to believe a denial of a fact! And he talks about claims to respectability! Whew! How many papers would claim to be respectable, or decent, or truthful, if the Louisville Journal were the standard?

Query? Why did not the Journal quote all of the Gazette's paragraph?

The capture of Atlanta is supposed to be one of the events for which the Chicago Democratic Convention is waiting. If Grant should happen to take Petersburg, and improve his chances of entering the rebel capital, the happiness and serenity of the Peace Democracy will be made complete. The two events would be so harmonious with their wishes, that they will go up to Chicago to sing a *Te Deum*.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

The authorities of Ohio are energetically at work to raise the quota of that State, under the recent call of the President. Twenty-one regiments are being raised,—one of which is intended to be composed of representative recruits.

A Fortress Monroe despatch says that Gen. "Baldy" Smith has returned to the front, and mentions a vague rumor that a steamer on James river, having General Butler on board, was fired upon by a rebel battery. What damage was done is not stated.

The special correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, under date Washington, July 22, says, the public should know that most of the sensational paragraphs, which appear in the New York World as special despatches from Washington, were never sent from here, either by telegraph or mail, but were manufactured out of whole cloth in New York. This is the case with reference to all statements that have recently been published concerning Cabinet changes. The assertion in the World of Wednesday, that Secretary Stanton had resigned, or been removed, never had the slightest foundation in fact or in rumor; every body in Washington knew it to be utterly false, but people at a distance do not seem to be so well informed as to the mendacity of the World.

**CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.**—The Southern Atlantic Blockading Squadron reports the capture of two small blockade runners, with thirty bales of cotton, ten boxes of tobacco and one rebel emissary.

**THE FIGHT AT ATLANTA—4,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.**—Fuller dispatches from General Sherman were received by Government this morning. The fighting day before yesterday was done mainly by the corps under command of General Hooker, who reports that he has taken 4,000 prisoners. The enemy were beaten back with great slaughter at all points. There is no doubt that General Hood who led the attacking force, has superseded General Johnston.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 23.

**The Peace Negotiations at Niagara Falls.**  
In our issue of Friday was published at length the correspondence between Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, Professor J. B. Holcomb, of Virginia, and George N. Sanders, cosmopolitan, who assumed to act for the Confederate Government, and Horace Greeley, the authorized medium of a semi-official intercourse on the part of the Government of the United States.

From the tenor of this correspondence it appears that the President was previously advised of the presence of these gentlemen at Niagara Falls, and their desire to open a correspondence. The President seems to have labored under the impression that Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior, was also present; an impression that Messrs. Clay and Holcomb found it necessary to remove in a postscript to their first letter in answer to Mr. Greeley's preliminary note.

It further appears that the President was led to believe that these gentlemen were at Niagara Falls, duly accredited from Richmond, as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace. And it was, doubtless, under these impressions that he was induced to authorize Mr. Greeley to tender them a safe conduct into the United States, and to send his private Secretary, Mr. Hay with instructions to Niagara Falls.

All this is apparent from the preliminary correspondence, and it required an entire letter on the part of the rebel negotiators to explain the fact that they had no authority to act for the Richmond Government. They could give no further assurance, excepting their own statement of the case, that they were in its confidential employment. The subsequent declaration, that if the circumstances disclosed in the correspondence were communicated to Richmond, they "would at once be invested with the authority" which Mr. Greeley, already supposed they possessed, is an assumption for which they had no warrant, and they could not reasonably expect that it would be accepted for more than an assumption.

As Mr. Greeley remarks this was a materially different state of the case from that understood to exist by the President. Stripped of even the semi-official character, under which they had managed to open their negotiations, they could not be recognized by the President in any other than the most general terms. Hence the style adopted by the President in addressing his further instructions "to all whom it may concern," and over which they expend a good deal of unnecessary indignation. No other than a very conceited and inflated person would presume, upon his individual responsibility, to open negotiations upon a subject of such tremendous import, without a shadow of authority, and yet expect official or personal recognition on the part of the Government.

The self constituted negotiators take exceptions to the conditions which the President names. It might, perhaps, have been as well to omit one of these conditions as preliminary to further negotiations. We should have then understood whether the rebels were willing to treat for peace on the basis of the integrity of the whole Union. It seems to us, regarding as we do the whole business as an arranged affair between the rebel correspondents and the Peace Democracy, to get an issue for the benefit of the Chicago Convention that it would have been wiser to restrict the issue to the vital question of the integrity of the Union, without involving ulterior considerations. However, having drawn out the President, the rebels proceed to inject a stump speech into the body of their correspondence. It is intended for consumption in the Northern market, and for the benefit of the Peace Democracy exclusively, who will doubtless take the clue thus afforded by their old masters in political strategy, and make what capital they can out of it before the meeting of the Convention at Chicago.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript thus defines the attention of waiters at the eating houses of that city.

Toward a plate-of-beans customer your waiter is silent or gruff; to a corned beef applicant he is civil; in the presence of boiled mutton he may condescend to a joke; sirloin steak provokes his volubility while the lover of roast fowl and oyster sauce basks in his continuous smile. The unappetizing of that man who called for "one fish ball" has been celebrated in pathetic song.

## Gov. Andy Johnson's Acceptance.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 9th 1864.

HON. ANDREW JOHNSON, Dear Sir: The undersigned have great pleasure in performing the duty assigned to them of informing you of your unanimous nomination for the office of Vice President of the United States, by the National Union Convention, which closed its sittings in this city yesterday.

We enclose, also, a copy of the resolutions or platform of principles unanimously adopted by the Convention, to which your attention is respectfully invited, and which, we trust, will have your approval.

The Committee need hardly add the assurance of their hearty concurrence in the action of the Convention, in selecting you as the candidate of the great majority of the loyal people of the country for the Vice Presidency of the United States, nor of their conviction, that in so nominating you, the Convention had faithfully interpreted the wishes of their patriotic constituents.

Earnestly requesting your acceptance of the position to which you have been assigned, and congratulating you upon the encouraging prospects for the speedy suppression of the rebellion, and the extinguishment of its cause, we have the honor of subscribing ourselves your obedient servants.

W. DENNISON, of Ohio, Chairman.

[Signed by all the Committee.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 2, 1864.

Hon. William Dennison, Chairman, and others, Committee of the National Union Convention.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 9th ult., informing me of my nomination for the Vice Presidency of the United States, by the National Convention held at Baltimore, and enclosing a copy of the resolutions adopted by that body, was not received until the 25th ult.

A reply on my part had been previously made to the action of the Convention in presenting my name, in a speech delivered in this city on the evening succeeding the day of the adjournment of the Convention, in which I indicated my acceptance of the distinguished honor conferred by that body, and defined the grounds upon which that acceptance was based, substantially saying that I now have to say. From the comments made upon that speech by the various presses of the country to which my attention has been directed, I considered it to be regarded as a full acceptance.

In view, however, of the desire expressed in your communication, I will more fully allude to a few points that have been heretofore presented.

My opinions on the leading questions at present agitating and distracting the public mind and especially in reference to the rebellion now being waged against the Government and authority of the United States, I presume, are generally understood. Before the Southern people assumed a belligerent attitude, (and repeatedly since,) I took occasion most frankly to declare my views. I then entertained in relation to the wicked purposes of the Southern politicians. They have since undergone but little, if any, change. Time and subsequent events have rather confirmed than diminished my confidence in their correctness.

At the beginning of this great struggle, I entertained the same opinion of it I do now, and in my place in the Senate, I denounced it as treason, worthy the punishment of death, and warned the Government and people of the impending danger. But my voice was not heard or counsel heeded, until it was too late to avert the storm. It still continued to gather over us without molestation from the authorities at Washington, until at length it broke with all its fury upon the country. And now, if we would save the Government from being overwhelmed by it, we must meet it in the true spirit of patriotism, and bring traitors to the punishment due their crime, and by force of arms, crush out and subdue the last vestige of rebel authority in every State. I felt then as now, that the destruction of the Government was deliberately determined upon by wicked and designing conspirators, whose lives and fortunes were pledged to carry it out; and that no compromise, short of an unconditional recognition of the independence of the Southern States, could have been, or could now be proposed, which they would accept. The clamor for "Southern rights," as the rebel journals were pleased to designate their rallying cry, was not to secure their assumed rights in the Union, and under the Constitution; but to disrupt the Government, and establish an independent organization, based upon slavery, which they could at all times control.

The separation of the Government has for years past been the cherished purpose of the Southern leaders. Baffled in 1832, by the stern, patriotic heroism of Andrew Jackson, they sullenly acquiesced, only to mature their diabolical schemes, and await the recurrence of a more favorable opportunity to execute them. Then the pretext was the tariff, and Jackson, after foiling their schemes of nullification and disunion, with prophetic perspicacity, warned the country against the renewal of their efforts to dismember the Government.

In a letter dated May 1, 1833, to the Rev. A. J. Crawford, after demonstrating the heartless insincerity of the Southern nullifiers, he said,

"Therefore the tariff was only a pretext and disunion and Southern Confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the Negro, or slavery question."

Time has fully verified this prediction and we have now not only "the negro, or slavery question," as the pretext, but the real cause of the rebellion, and both must go down together. It is vain to attempt to reconstruct the Union with the distracting element of slavery in it. Experience has demonstrated its incompatibility with free and republican Governments, and it would be unwise and unjust longer to continue it as one of the institutions of the country. While it remained subordinate to the Constitution and laws of the United States, I yielded to it my support, but when it became rebellious and attempted to rise above the Government, and control its action, I threw my humble influence against it.

The authority of the Government is supreme, and will admit of no rivalry. No institution can rise above it, whether it be slavery or any other organized power. In our happy form of government all must be subordinate to the will of the people, when reflected through the Constitution and laws made pursuant thereto—State or Federal. This great principle lies at the foundation of every government, and cannot be disregarded without the destruction of the Government itself. In the support and practice of correct principles we can never reach wrong results, and by rigorously adhering to this great fundamental truth, the end will be the preservation of the Union, and the overthrow of an institution which has made war upon, and attempted the destruction of the Government itself.

The mode by which this great change—the emancipation of the slave—can be effected, is properly found in the power to

amend the Constitution of the United States. This plan is effectual, and of no doubtful authority, and while it does not contravene the timely exercise of the War Power by the President in his Emancipation Proclamation, it comes stamped with the authority of the people themselves, acting in accordance with the written rule of the supreme law of the land, and must therefore give more general satisfaction and quietude to the distracted public mind.

By recurring to the principles contained in the resolutions so unanimously adopted by the Convention, I find that they substantially accord with my public acts and opinions heretofore made known and expressed, and are therefore most cordially endorsed and approved; and the nomination, having been conferred without any solicitation on my part, is with the greater pleasure accepted.

In accepting the nomination, I might here close, but I cannot forego the opportunity of saying to my old friends of the Democratic party proper, with whom I have so long and pleasantly been associated, that the hour has now come, when that great party can justly vindicate its devotion to true Democratic policy and measures of expediency. The war is a war of great principles. It involves the supremacy and life of the Government itself. If the rebellion triumphs, free government—North and South—falls. If, on the other hand, the Government is successful—as I do not doubt, its destiny is fixed its basis permanent and enduring and its career of honor and glory just begun. In a great contest like this for the existence of free government, the path of duty is patriotism and principle. Minor considerations and questions of administrative policy should give way to the higher duty of first preserving the Government; and then there will be time enough to wrangle over the men and measures pertaining to its administration.

This is not the hour for strife and division among ourselves. Such differences of opinion only encourage the enemy—prolong the war—and waste the country. Unity of action and concentration of power should be our watch word and rallying cry. This accomplished, the time will rapidly approach when their armies in the field, the great power of the Rebellion, will be broken and crushed by our gallant officers and brave soldiers, and ere long they will return to their homes and firesides to resume again the avocations of peace, with the proud consciousness that they have aided in the noble work of re-establishing upon a surer and more permanent basis the great temple of American Freedom.

I am, gentlemen, With sentiments of high regard, Yours truly,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

From the Louisville Press.

## The Copperhead Candidate for Governor of Indiana on Slavery in 1849.

Joseph E. McDonald is the Copperhead candidate for Governor of Indiana. He has been making speeches throughout the State for some time past, in which he has denounced the war, and especially the abolition policy of the Administration, in the most unsparing terms; and to this fact is doubtless due, in great part, his nomination for Governor. McDonald wrote a letter in 1849, when he was a candidate for Congress, giving his sentiments on the question of slavery, which the Indianapolis Journal has deemed of sufficient interest to the people of Indiana to reproduce. Henry S. Lane was his opponent for Congress, and a committee of Abolitionists in the district addressed a series of interrogatories to each of them to test their soundness on "the main question." Their success in procuring wholesome doctrine from Joseph was great, as the following responses prove:

ATTICA, July 3, 1849.

Gentlemen: Having seen your circular to the candidates of the district, in the public press, and not wishing to conceal any opinion held by me in regard to the political questions now agitating the public mind, I hasten to reply to your interrogatories.

1. I do admit and believe that Congress has a right to legislate on the subject of slavery for all the Territories of the United States, the District of Columbia inclusive.

2. I am in favor of the adoption of the Wilmot Proviso in all the Territorial organizations.

3. I am in favor of the prohibition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. I am in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the citizens expressing a wish therefor. If this can not be done, I should then be in favor of removing the seat of government to free soil.

4. I am opposed to the admission of any more slave States, from any Territory not properly included in the Texas Compromise. I do not believe that Congress ought to disrupt the compact entered into with Texas on that subject.

5. I am in favor of the exemption of the homestead from execution.

I am in favor of the State Convention to amend the Constitution.

Yours respectfully,

J. E. McDONALD.

The SON OF GEN. PRICE.—In Charleston county, Mo., there is a German settler which was threatened with extermination by guerrillas. The people solicited Col. Edwin Price, son of Gen. Price, who had served in the rebel army under his father, but who had abandoned the rebel cause two years ago, to lead them in their defence. He consented, organized them, encamped them, and the guerrillas concluded to let the Germans alone. Colonel Price continues the organization, and the men are detailed in squads to cultivate and harvest the crops in the bottom, and he styles his little army the "Army of the Bottom," and seems to sport all the dignity of a great commander. This is the way to clear the scoundrels out of both Missouri and Kentucky.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine. December 25, 1863—tf.

## FOURTH VOLUME

Of Metcalf's Reports now ready—let 2d and 3d can also be obtained, price \$5 00 each. S. C. BULL. Frankfort, July 8, 1864. 341

## WANTED.

A COLORED SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE, can find employment, by applying at this office. tf.—346.

## AUGUST ELECTION, 1864.

### Sheriffalty.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOSEPH H. BAILEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Frankfort county, at the ensuing August election. June 1, 1864—328—ts.

### Appellate Judgeship.

We are authorized to announce M. M. BENTON, Esq., the nominee of the unconditional Union Convention for Judge of the Court of Appeals in the Second Appellate District.

We are authorized to announce Hon. ALVIN DUVALL, as a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Court of Appeals.

## A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 25th day of July, 1864, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Anderson, Joseph J.	Munson, William
Buckner, Asa	Page, Wm. S.
Blanco, Jas. H.	Riseman, W. E.
Bell, Lannin	Read, Miss Sallie A.
Bayless, Lieut. Albert	Reinhart, John D.
Crutcher, Reuben	Smith, Z. F.
Carter, W. G.	Smith, Miss Elizabeth
Graham, Miss Mary	Todd, Robert
Honner, Mrs. Mary E.	Williams, Mrs. Sallie
Jett, John	Wilson, Mrs. Lucy Ann
Lauck, J. F.	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 7 o'clock, A. M., until 7 P. M.  
21 W. A. GAINES, P. M.  
July 25, 1864—11—348.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, the for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the 33d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

## DESCRIPTION.

He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, dark hair, rather hollow complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last word of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864—3m—348.

## OFFICE KENTUCKY STATE AGENCY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

P. O. Box 127.

## C. D. PENNEBAKER,

AGENT AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

WILL give prompt attention to the prosecution of Claims before any Department of the Government, and any other business with the Government that may be confided to his care. He will prosecute Claims before the Court of Claims, and practice Law before the Supreme Court of the United States, and the various Courts in the District of Columbia. Pensions and Claims for Arrears of Pay, and Bounties for Soldiers, their widows, or heirs, will receive special attention GRATIS.

## CIRCULAR NO. VI.

The following act is published for the benefit of all concerned. It must be strictly complied with. C. D. PENNEBAKER, Agent State of Kentucky.

AN ACT to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for Quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to or include any claim against the United States growing out of the destruction or appropriation of, or damage to, property by the army or navy, or any part of the army or navy, engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, from the commencement to the close thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion, for Quartermasters' stores actually furnished to the army of the United States, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Quartermaster General of the United States, accompanied with such proofs as each claimant can present of the facts in his case; and it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General to cause such claim to be examined, and, if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant, and that the stores have been actually received or taken for the use of and used by said army, then to report each case to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with a recommendation for settlement.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion for subsistence actually furnished to said army, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Commissary General of Subsistence, accompanied with such proof as each claimant may have to offer; and it shall be the duty of the Commissary General of Subsistence to cause each claim to be examined, and, if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant, and that the stores have been received or taken actually for the use of and used by said army, then to report each case for payment to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with a recommendation for settlement.

Approved July 4, 1864.

July 25, 1864—348—twif.

## MEDICAL COLLEGE, OF OHIO, CINCINNATI.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES begins on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1864, and will continue sixteen weeks.

Total Fees: Professors' (seven,) Dissection, Hospital and Matriculation, \$85 00.

Address: C. G. COMEGYS, Dean. July 22, 1864. 347—1m.

## Dissolution.

THE partnership between J. L. MOORE & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent: Those indebted by note or account to J. L. Moore, or J. L. Moore & Son, will be expected to make immediate payment. Either party are authorized to settle the business.

J. L. MOORE, W. B. MOORE. P. S.—J. L. MOORE will continue the business at the old stand, on Main street. Frankfort, Ky., July 20th, 1864.—348—twif.

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested.

Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00

Weekly, per year..... 2 00

The terms are low; and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves? Address, A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Kentucky.

## THE ELEVENTH SESSION

OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on

Monday, September 5, 1864,



WEITZEL & BERBERICH,  
MERCHANT TAILORS,  
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of  
Frankfort and vicinity that they have  
opened a select stock of spring goods for Gen-  
tleman's wear, which they will sell low for cash.  
They will carry on the Tailoring business in all  
its branches, and will warrant their work to give  
satisfaction, both as to its execution and the  
charges made for it. Terms cash.  
Their business room is under Metropolitan  
Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.  
August 3, 1864-4f.

ANDERSON COUNTY COURT,  
MAY TERM 1864.  
George Thompson, &c., Plaintiffs, vs.  
Septimus Thompson, Defendant. Petition in  
Equity.

THIS day the Plaintiffs filed their petition  
herein for the appointment of Commissioners  
to make a division of the lands of Silas N.  
Thompson, deceased, in Anderson county, amongst  
his heirs, and for an assignment of dower to the  
widow, and it appearing that Septimus Thompson  
is a non-resident of Kentucky, it is further ordered  
that a copy of this notice of said application  
be published for three weeks in some authorized  
newspaper printed in the State, after said publication  
the commissioners will be appointed.  
GEORGE W. MATHIAS,  
Clerk Anderson County Court.

Attest:  
LINDSEY & POSEY, Attys for Plaintiff.  
June 28, 1864-wktw3w.

J. W. HEETER,  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,  
224 MAIN STREET, Up Stairs,  
(Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel),  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

March 9, 1864-3m-4f.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, KY.  
TAKEN UP, as a stray, by W. E. Featherston,  
living at the Forks of Elkhor, in Franklin  
county, one BAY HORSE, 15 1/2 hands high, with  
a snip on the nose and star in the forehead, both  
hind feet white, shod all round, has the marks of  
gear and saddle, paces and works well. No other  
brands or marks perceivable. Appraised by the  
undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for said county,  
to \$125. Witness my hand this 27th day of  
May, 1864.  
GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. F. O.  
May 30, 1864-wktw3w.

Attest:  
LINDSEY & POSEY, Attys for Plaintiff.  
June 28, 1864-wktw3w.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

March 9, 1864-3m-4f.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, KY.  
TAKEN UP, as a stray, by W. E. Featherston,  
living at the Forks of Elkhor, in Franklin  
county, one BAY HORSE, 15 1/2 hands high, with  
a snip on the nose and star in the forehead, both  
hind feet white, shod all round, has the marks of  
gear and saddle, paces and works well. No other  
brands or marks perceivable. Appraised by the  
undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for said county,  
to \$125. Witness my hand this 27th day of  
May, 1864.  
GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. F. O.  
May 30, 1864-wktw3w.

Attest:  
LINDSEY & POSEY, Attys for Plaintiff.  
June 28, 1864-wktw3w.

J. W. HEETER,  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,  
224 MAIN STREET, Up Stairs,  
(Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel),  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

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STATEMENT  
OF THE  
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE  
INSURANCE COMPANY,  
On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor  
of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with  
an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of  
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d  
March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST.  
LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis,  
county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.  
Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 00  
The amount of capital stock paid up is 60,000 00

ASSETS.  
Third. Cash on hand, principally on  
deposit in banks incorporated by the  
State of Missouri, located in the  
city of St. Louis, (part in the  
safe of the Company) \$ 50,327 42  
Loans secured by deed of trust, first  
lien of record, on real estate in the  
city of St. Louis, worth double the  
amount of loan, per schedule an-  
nexed, 42,500 00  
Short time loans in city of St. Louis,  
on undoubted personal security,  
eight per cent. interest, 6,229 66  
Stock bonds secured in part by real  
estate, part by personal security,  
subject to call of Board of Directors  
on 60 days notice, 40,000 00  
Loans on policies in force, bearing  
six per cent. interest, 110,001 96  
Premium and other notes, bearing  
six per cent. interest, 21,151 12  
Amounts due from agents and in  
course of transmission from them,  
and for policies recently issued  
and not yet paid, 9,655 64  
Notes for deferred premiums due  
within 60 days, bearing ten per  
cent. interest, 380 74  
Over and under, interest, safe, and  
Revenue stamps, 49 95  
Total, \$ 281,471 96

LIABILITIES.  
1st. Due and not due to Banks, and  
other creditors, 5000 00  
2d. Losses adjusted and not due, 5000 00  
3d. Losses not adjusted, due, 5000 00  
4th. Losses unadjusted, 5000 00  
5th. Losses in suspense, waiting  
further proof—1 policy, \$4,000, 1  
policy \$3,000, 7,000 00  
6th. All other claims against the  
Company—no other claims or li-  
abilities except the liabilities on  
policies in force as follows, viz:  
330 policies in force, insuring in  
the aggregate, 2,152,800 00

\*Both related by the Company on the ground  
of violation of conditions of policies; that of \$4,000  
on two counts, one being because of the party  
having been arrested by an authorized officer.  
The other of \$3,000, because of the party having  
died with delirium tremens. Both cases waiting  
judicial decision.

STATE OF MISSOURI,  
City and County of St. Louis, ss.  
Samuel Will, President, and William T. Selby,  
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance  
Company, being severally sworn, depose and say,  
and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a  
full, true and correct statement of the affairs of  
the said Company—that the said Insurance Com-  
pany is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-  
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS  
of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and in-  
vested in real estate, and the portion there-  
of invested in real estate security, it upon unim-  
paired property in the city of St. Louis, worth  
double the amount of said loans, and that the  
above described investments, nor any part there-  
of, are made for the benefit of any individual  
exercising authority in the management of said  
Company, nor for any other person or persons  
whatever; and that they are the above described  
Officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance  
Company.

SAMUEL WILL, President.  
Wm. T. Selby, Secretary.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary  
Public in and for said city and county of St.  
Louis, State of Missouri, this 16th day of May,  
1864.  
[L. S.] S. PERIT RAWLE,  
Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI,  
City and County of St. Louis, ss.  
I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and  
for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S.  
Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the first  
of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date  
thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and  
county of St. Louis, duly authorized to adminis-  
ter oaths for general purposes, and that I am well  
acquainted with the said S. Perit Rawle, and verily  
believe the signature of said deposition is genuine.  
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set  
my hand and affixed my official seal this  
16th day of May, 1864.  
A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,  
FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.  
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy  
of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set  
my hand and affixed my official seal, this  
day and year above written.  
ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

[No. 58, Original.]  
AUDITOR'S OFFICE,  
FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.  
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, THAT ALBERT G.  
HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life  
Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., and ex-  
ecutive authority in the management of the  
company, Franklin county, has filed in this office  
the statements and exhibits required by the pro-  
visions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate  
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-  
proved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown  
to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said  
Company is possessed of an actual capital of at  
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as  
required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges,  
Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and per-  
mitted to take risks and transact business of in-  
surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of  
one year from the date hereof. But this license  
may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to  
the undersigned that since the filing of the state-  
ments above referred to, the available capital of  
said Company has been reduced below one hun-  
dred and fifty thousand dollars.  
In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the  
day and year above written.  
ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promp-  
tly by  
A. G. HODGES, Agent.  
Frankfort Ky., June 3, 1864-tw-329.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington  
& Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, March 28, 1864.

EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE  
DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35 A. M.,  
stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds,  
Belle Centre, Brownboro, and Ballietown.  
Leaves Lexington at 2:30 P. M., and arrives  
at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all  
stations,) leaves Louisville at 4:30 P. M.,  
leaves Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., and arrives  
at Louisville at 8:00 A. M.

FRIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lex-  
ington Daily (Sundays excepted).  
SAML'L GILL, Sup't.  
Monday, March 28, 1864-tf

CITY ORDINANCE.  
OFFICE CITY COUNCIL,  
FRANKFORT, May 23, 1864.

WHEREAS, there are portions of the estab-  
lished streets and alleys, within the limits  
of the city of Frankfort, which have been en-  
closed by private persons, without the consent  
of the municipal authorities, therefore,  
Be it ordained by the Board of Commissioners of the  
City of Frankfort, That all such enclosures, (except  
such as have been duly authorized,) are hereby  
declared to be nuisances, and the marshal of  
the city is directed to remove, after giving the  
persons who have erected or maintained such en-  
closures, five days notice, in writing, of his pur-  
pose so to do.

2d. If any person desires to keep up such en-  
closure, he or she may do so, by entering into a  
contract or agreement in regard thereto, with the  
major, containing such terms as the mayor, un-  
der the direction of the City Council, may pre-  
scribe: Provided, however, The Council reserves  
the power to permit, in such contracts or agree-  
ments, such enclosures as they deem proper and  
best for the interests of the city.

3d. The mayor is hereby directed to employ  
such legal counsel as he may deem necessary to  
aid him in effecting the objects of this ordinance.  
4th. This ordinance shall be published by three  
insertions in the "Frankfort Commonwealth"  
newspaper, published in this city, and take effect  
from and after the date of its publication.

GEO. W. GWIN, Mayor.  
Attest: JAMES W. BARNHART, Clerk C. C.  
June 29, 1864-334-tw3t.

DR. JOHN BULL'S  
COMPOUND  
CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Dis-  
covery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connect-  
ed with the history of the Materia Medica of  
the United States, or more favorably known  
as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of  
Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His in-  
imitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood  
at the head of the various compounds of that val-  
uable drug. His compound of Sarsaparilla, or Wild  
Caraway, has become a household word throughout  
the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in  
less than a year after their introduction attained a  
reputation as wide spread as the continent of  
North America. But the crowning glory of his  
life remains to be attained in his latest discovery,  
or rather combination, for he does not claim to  
have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is  
the basis of the bitters now offered to the public.  
That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of  
Central America, whom its virtues have been  
known for more than two hundred years. Armed  
with it the Indian braves defied the most deadly  
malaria, and hordes, without fear, the most  
venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that  
while there is breath in the body, the Cedron is  
potent to cure, no matter what the disease may  
be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this  
extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless, satisfied  
from a thorough examination of the evidence  
relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and pre-  
ventive for all diseases arising from exposure, or  
to changes of weather and climate, or to the  
miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival,  
and justly deserves the reputation it has so long  
enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of dis-  
eases to which this medicine is applicable. In  
all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS,  
LIVER, OR KIDNEYS;  
In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING  
UPON DEBRAGEMENT OF THE STOMACH  
OR BOWELS;  
In GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURAL-  
GIA;  
And in FEVER AND AGUE;  
It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It  
not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS  
them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour  
before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the  
most unhealthy climate, and screen the person  
taking it against disease under the most trying  
exposure.

By Druggists and Grocers generally.  
Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth  
street, Louisville, Ky.  
Jan. 1, 1864-5m.

THE BEST  
IS  
THE CHEAPEST!

INSURE WITH THE  
AETNA  
INSURANCE  
COMPANY

1. FIRE AND LAND NAVIGATION RISKS  
accepted, now heretofore, at fair rates and  
liberal conditions.

2. BUSINESS CONDUCTED with constant dis-  
patch and accuracy.

3. LOSSES always met with promptness and  
complete justice.

NET ASSETS JANUARY, 1864,  
\$3,002,556 39.

THE PLAN AND ORGANIZATION of the  
AETNA for 45 years severe trial, has re-  
sulted in the greatest public advantage and suc-  
cess of the various systems of Fire Insurance  
in the country. It is now better than ever  
prepared for duty.

16,000 Loss Claims have been settled and paid.  
SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

THE CONSUMPTION OF PROPERTY BY  
FIRE, in the United States averages over  
\$100,000 daily. Is your property exposed  
and unprotected?

ARE YOU INSURED? If not, why not?  
The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the  
result may be your escape from ruin—while  
delay and neglect may involve you in bank-  
ruptcy, poverty or cruel disappointment.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION and regard is  
given to small risks as well as large ones.  
Able security and superior commercial ad-  
vantages afforded.

Policies Issued without Delay.  
J. M. MILLS, Agent.  
February 2, 1864-3m.

PROSPECTUS  
OF THE  
NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the mate-  
rial, &c., of the office known as the States-  
man office, propose to publish in the city of  
Lexington, Kentucky,  
A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,  
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in  
Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy pro-  
spectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be  
an ardent advocate of the best interests of the Government  
of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we  
will spare no pains to make it worthy of the con-  
fidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.  
The latest news, pertaining to the War, Civil  
Government, Agriculture, and a General Review  
of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries  
and Family Supplies, will be found in each  
issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short  
a time as the necessary preparation can be made.  
Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending  
us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

Terms—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00  
Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00

Considering the high price of paper and other  
materials, the price of the paper is low, and we  
hope to receive a large subscription list. Will  
respond to every request to send us aid as we  
Address: GEO. W. & J. B. LEWIS,  
Lexington Kentucky.

March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL  
UNIONPRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER  
To Represent and Advocate the views of Union-  
ditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the gen-  
eral Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky  
has found but little expression, either in  
the addresses of the prominent politicians or in  
the press. This state of things, at all times a  
source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviated  
by the partial supply of loyal journals from  
other States, has at last ripened into dissatis-  
faction and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed,  
we would have all the means necessary to  
suppress it speedily supplied. Regarding unity  
as essential to speedy success, we would enforce  
it as the duty of every citizen to give to those  
who administer the Government—while the war  
continues—sympathy and support. Believing  
the rebellion to be not only without palliation  
or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught  
that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted  
it should wholly bear the responsibility of  
its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic  
in its proportions, we would have the difficulty  
grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments em-  
ployed must be varied, errors of judgment are  
unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge  
harshly of the means employed, whilst we see  
they are suggested by the desire to restore  
the authority of the Government. In a  
word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount  
duty of the Government to preserve the Union  
by all the means recognized by civilized warfare.

Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we de-  
sire to affiliate with those true Union men every-  
where, who hope for, and look to the nation's  
success in the field—not to its defeat as the  
surest means of securing a lasting and honorable  
peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every  
occasion—and their resolutions in their primary  
assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in  
advance of their press, are to us the surest guar-  
antee—that a majority are with us. The object  
of this paper is to give organization to that ma-  
jority, and to develop into political action the  
convictions which, in their hearts the people  
cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the  
facilities at command to furnish its patrons with  
the current news, and to develop some important  
features of a Daily, that have not hitherto re-  
sulted from the press here the prominence desirable  
in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c.,  
ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present  
resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to an-  
nounce the appearance of the first number on  
Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS.  
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier,  
twenty cents per week.  
To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00  
per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one  
year.

L. A. CIVILL,  
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE.  
I DESIRE to hire for the balance of the year  
1864, a GOOD HOUSE SERVANT, about 18  
years of age, with some experience without any  
kind of incumbrance whatever. For such the  
highest price will be given. Address Box 96,  
Postoffice, Frankfort, Ky.  
May 18, 1864-tw3w-322.

NOTICE.  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL  
of Fayette county, on the 18th day of January, 1864,  
a negro man about 40 years of age, copper color,  
5 feet 8 inches high. Says he belongs to Eliza  
Wilson, of Shelby county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property,  
and pay charges, or he will be dealt with  
as the law requires.  
WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.  
May 3, 1864-1m-1635.

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a negro man about 40 years of age, copper color,  
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